354 [94 cont.]
feet deep, and laid out with small black stones. Over it is
353 erected [95] a bamboo frame, sometimes two stories high, on
[415] which the household implements, for example, the wooden bowls, and also weapons, fishing lines, and the plaited bags are kept dry. D'Urville reports that these frames were erected in the
354 corners of the huts (1). The bachelors' house that Coote saw on
353

1. Dillon, pp. 240, 274, 301. D'Urville, Voyage au Pole Sud, V, p. 9. D'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, pp. 151, 216. Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 267. F. de Tolna, p. 273.

Ndeni had the fire area in one corner, but likewise had the bed-
[411] like frame in the center of the hut, on which bags with nuts and heaps of arrows were piled up (2).

2. Coote, p. 162. Carteret, p. 358, also mentions the arrows piled up ready for use, and Joest, Tagebuch, p. 53, mentions a two-
[251] story frame for drying Canarium nuts in the bachelors' house of the village Nepia.

285 Besides mats for sleeping and sitting (Figs. 48 and 49) (3),

3. Dewar, p. 248. Joest in Baessler, p. 394. Cf. p. 91.

415 as well as bags of various kinds (4), the household implements

4. Cf. pp. 91 ff.

include above all wooden bowls in two principal shapes [Fig. 24 appears here] shallow and pointed-oval, with carved

[95 cont.]
415 notched handles (Fig. 24), or animal-shaped, for which the
[532] pig is especially popular (Fig. 25) (5). Edge-Partington

5. Also Berlin IV 16000. Coote,
p. 163, mentions a black wooden
[262] bowl of yam mush that a woman
carried on her head. The black

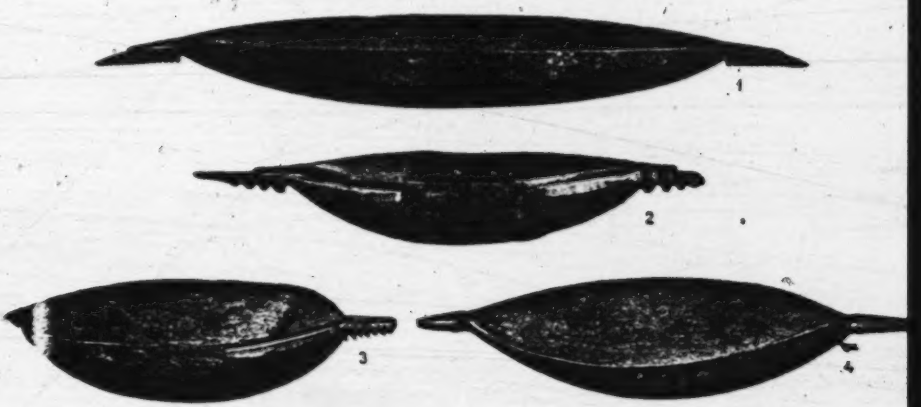

Fig. 24. Wooden Bowls. 1 and 2. (R.-J.-M. 4008 and 4010, Joest Coll.); 51 and 37 cm. long. 3. (Berlin VI 5333, Zembsch Coll.); 54.7 cm. long. 4. (Berlin VI 16175, Thilenius Coll.), North Bay; 59 1/2 cm. long.

color can only be a patina from use,
because all the vessels of the group are
made of light wood. Wooden bowls are
mentioned in Dillon, II, 274, and in
Dewar, p. 246 (ill., p. 247). Also
illustrations in Edge-Partington, I, 156,
Nos. 2, 3, and 9; 159, Nos. 1-4, the
[532] latter two in the shape of birds. I, 156,
Nos. 2 and 3, which come from Coote's

4/5

[95 cont.]

collection, were, according to Edge-Partington, attributed to the Banks Islands by the collector in his book Western Pacific. I am unable to find anything about this. That the statement "Santa Cruz" is correct is shown by the very similar specimens collected by Thilenius, as well as by the illustration in Dewar, p. 247.

illustrates an oval, trough-like shape with four feet. [96]
4/2 237 [Figs. 25 and 26 appear here.] The spoons and scrapers used to scrape out coconuts, etc. consist of nautilus shell, more rarely pearl-oyster or bone shells (Fig. 26) (1). D'Urville shows

1. Cf. Edge-Partington, I, 159, Nos. 5-7; 162, No. 2. A spoon of mother-of-pearl, shaped like a bone spoon, with Coix chains, ibid., I, 159, No. 5. An oval, pierced spoon of white mussel-shell, ibid., No. 8. Cf. also Joest in Baessler, p. 379. A scraper of turtle bone, as in Fig. 26, No. 1, from the Reef Islands, in Edge-Partington, III, 65, No. 2.

[252] a bowl-shaped utensil from Vanikoro with a longitudinal notched ridge for grating taro (2). A scraper, probably for coconuts,

2. D'Urville, Atlas, Pl. 178, 10-11.

can be seen leaning against the house in Figure 20. Here, too,
4/5 [312] water is fetched from the often distant watering places and
[286] stored in bamboo tubes; on Ndeni we find the well-known water vessels of coconut shells in nets made of coconut string (Fig. 27) (3).

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[96 cont.]

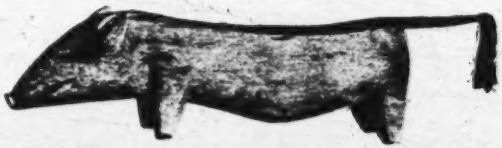

Fig. 25. Wooden Bowl. (R.-J.-M. 4007, Joest Coll.); 57 cm. long.

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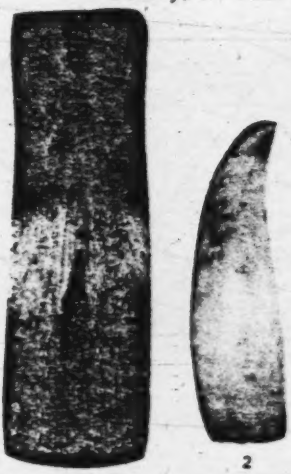

1 2

Fig. 26. 1. Grater of turtle bone (R.-J.-M. 4419, Joest Coll.; a slightly different shape R.-J.-M. 4420); 22 cm. long. 2. Spoon of nautilus shell, very markedly curved (R.-J.-M. 4358, Joest Coll.); 13 1/2 cm. long.

4/15 [96 cont.]
(Fig. 27) (3). On Ndeni fire was formerly made by twirling,
372

3. Gaimard in D'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, p. 336.

and for this the underside of the headrests served as a base (4).

4. Joest in Baessler, p. 394.

352 These headrests, along with the mat-covered bedframes that are apparently found only in the bachelors' houses (5), rep-

5. D'Urville, p. 151.

resent the only furniture in the Santa Cruz house. Two types are present (6), the one with only a head plate and several--

6. Coote, p. 165. Joest in Baessler, p. 394. Edge-Partington, I, 158. Nos. 4-5; 164; 165, No. 3.

[532] three or four -- feet, often made in the shape of an animal (Figs. 28, Nos. 1 and 3; 29, No. 1), the other with a head plate and a foot plate, which are connected by a kind of pier-construction (Figs. 28, Nos. 2 and 4; 29, No. 2). Only the [372] first type is suitable for fire-twirling. [97] Figs. 27 and 28 appear here.]

361 [98] The visitors to the Santa Cruz group were struck by the village character of the settlements, the houses of which were always in groups close together and numbered from four to 30 huts (1). The photographs available to me also show

1. Dalrymple, pp. 153, 194. Carteret, p. 359. D'Entrecasteaux, pp. 372, 379. Labillardière, p. 258. Dillon, pp. 178, 314. Wilson, Missionary Voyage, p. 295. Coote, p. 162.

1: Graebner--50 E-4 (no date) 1909 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

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Fig. 27.

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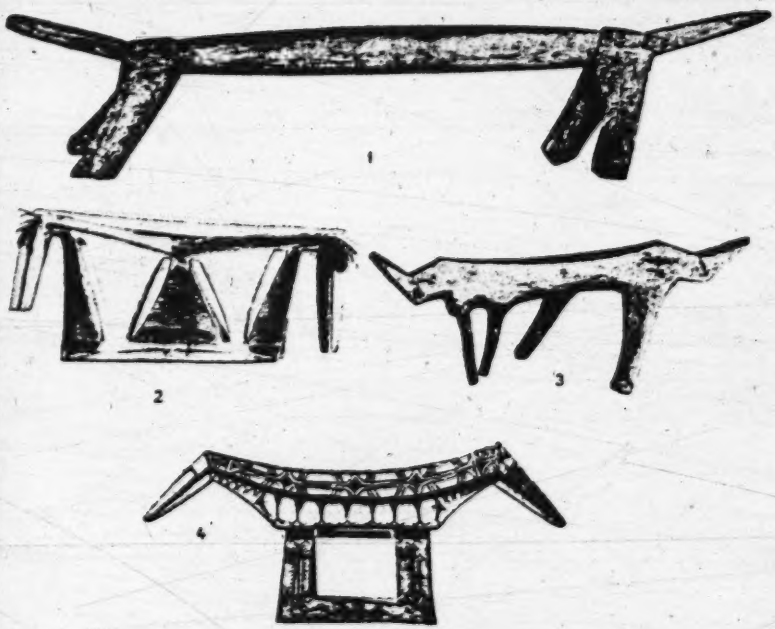

Fig. 28.

(Captions on following page.)

[97 cont.]

415
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Fig. 27. Water vessels of coconut shells in nets of plaited coconut string (R.-J.-M. 4377 and 4378, Joest Coll.; Berlin VI 16202, Thilenius Coll.; one-seventh natural size. 3. South Bay.

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Fig. 28. Headrests (R.-J.-M. 4003, 4005, and 4006, Joest Coll.; Rotterdam 11875); 72, 36, 34, and 30 cm. long. 2. White, red, and black, with tufts of coconut fiber. 4. With black painting on a white background.

[102]

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Fig. 31. Lime Boxes. 1-5. Made of gourds (R.-J.-M. 4034, 4030, and 4032, Joest Coll.; Berlin VI 16186 and 16001, Thilenius Coll. and Joest Coll.); 21 1/2, 14, 12, 17, and 23

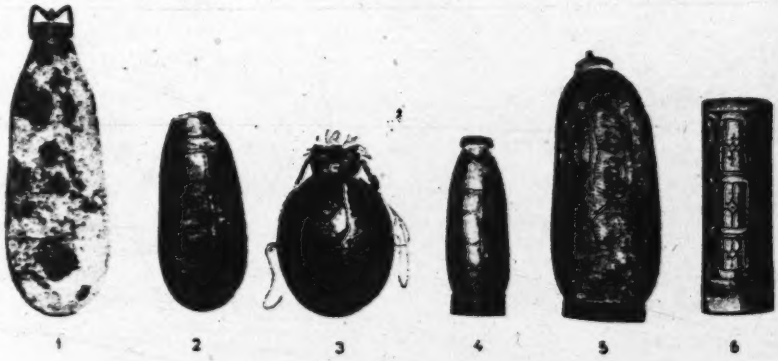

Fig. 31.

cm. high. 1 and 3-5. With wooden stoppers; 3 is decorated with small chains of beads. 2-5. With burned-in designs. 4. na, North Bay. 6. Made of bamboo with burned-in designs (Berlin VI 16900, "Admiralty Islands"); 18.2 cm. high.

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Fig. 32.

Mortars for betel nuts, made of wood, one with flat pestle (R.-J.-M. 4027 and 22193, Joest and Oldman Coll.); 13 and 10 cm. high.

[102 cont.]

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pp. 215, 336 (Gaimard), 355 (Sainson). Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 265. Coote, p. 158. Dewar, p. 246. Joest in Baessler, pp. 375, 391 (according to him kava is not known). Festetics de Tolna, Chez les Cannibales, pp. 266 f.

[171] spread as far as Tikopia, which is the farthest it extends southeastward (2). The natives carry areca pepper and betel leaf with

2. Dillon, p. 136. D'Urville, p. 112.

[H15] them in the bags (3), the lime stored in containers made of

3. Cf. p. 35.

gourds (Fig. 31, Nos. 1-5), sometimes also of bamboo (Fig. 31, No. 6) (4), and moreover they do not [103] take it out with

4. Labillardière, p. 255. Dillon, p. 279. D'Urville, pp. 182, 215; Atlas, Pl. 178, No. 16. Dewar, p. 247. Joest in Baessler, p. 379. Edge-Partington, I, 156, No. 6; 161, No. 4 (156, No. 5, and 161, No. 3, come from Isabel). An unfinished, but decorated gourd: Berlin VI 16187.

wooden or bone spatulas, as is done elsewhere in Melanesia, but with the moistened finger (1). Old people who are no

1. Joest in Baessler, p. 375. F. de Tolna, loc. cit., maintains that on Vanikoro a little stick is used, but he is not always accurate; for example, there are, of course, no lime containers of shell.

1: Graebner--95 E-4 (no date) 1909 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13
[121]

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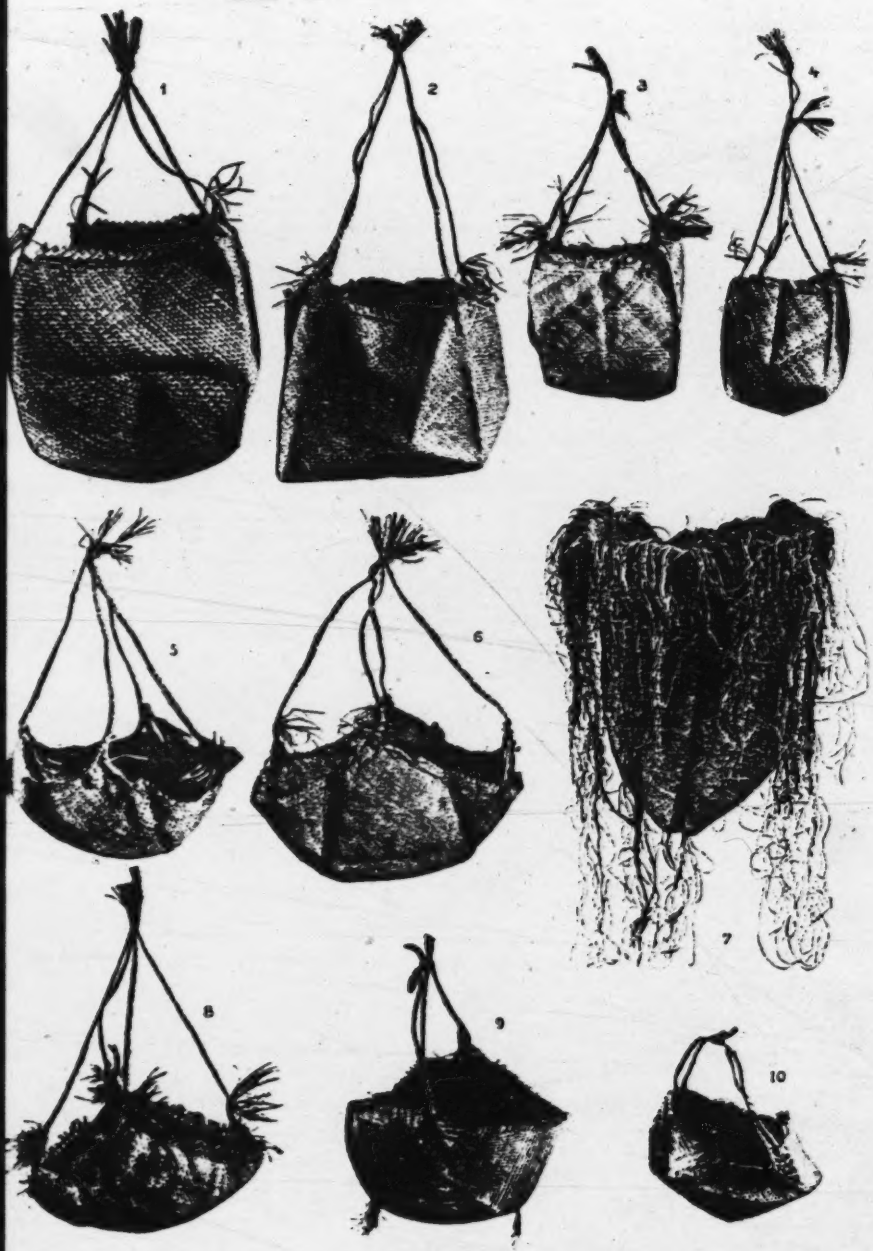

(Caption on following page)

Fig. 50. Pouch-bags.

[121 cont.]

Caption for Fig. 50.

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1-6 and 8. Made of strips of pandanus leaves (R.-J.-M. 3857, 3846, 3863, 3872, 3902, 3910, and 3915, Joest Coll.); about 35, 30, 22, and 20 cm. high, 33, 31, and 35 cm. in diameter. 7. (Sack) of soft fiber (R.-J.-M. 3866, Joest Coll.); 46 cm. deep. 9 and 10. Made of strips of coconut leaves (R.-J.-M. 3843 and 3841, Joest Coll.); about 34 and 25 cm. in diameter.

[123 cont.]

285

the lower edge are plaited in toward the corners, but rather the center ones form a short plaited [Fig. 52 appears here] lappet on either side, which, in turn ends in a braid-like cord that is drawn up through the sides of the bag and serves as a carrying-strap (Fig. 51, Nos. 2 and 3).

As for baskets, only the well-known cylindrical baskets of plaited coconut leaves are present. Among them, too, the edge is single-meshed, and then the main portion of the sides is plaited in triple-mesh with strips in one-half or one-third widths. The bottom consists of half the number of strips, though in each case several are gathered together, and is single-meshed; in one specimen, another narrow single-meshed zone is previously inserted. The excess strips, plaited into rings, lie spirally under the edge of the basket bottom (Fig. 52). [Fig. 53 appears here.]

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[171]

A knowledge of weaving gives the culture of Santa Cruz a special character in contrast to the rest of Melanesia (1).

1. Dalrymple, p. 194. According to Thilenius, Globus, LXXXI, p. 134, it is practiced on Ndeni only along the coast, and the fabric is traded to the people of the bush for bark cloth.

[184
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Banana fiber is the material used, but it is considerably wider

[122]

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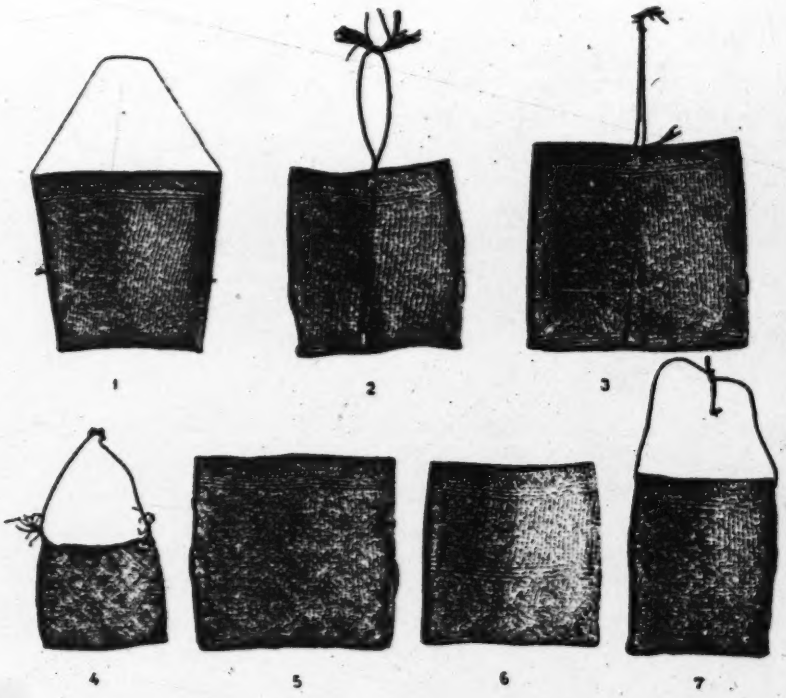

Fig. 51. Bags made of strips of coconut leaves (R.-J.-M. 3891, 3882, 3883, 3894, 3886, 3881, and 3885, Joest Coll.); 16-30 cm. deep.

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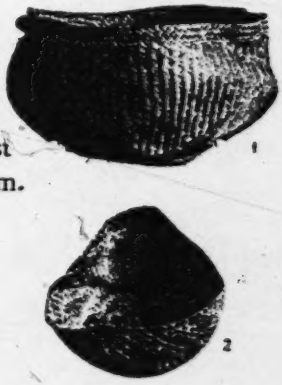

Fig. 52. Baskets made of strips of coconut leaves (R.-J.-M. 3845 and 3842, Joest Coll.); 39 and 23 cm. in diameter.

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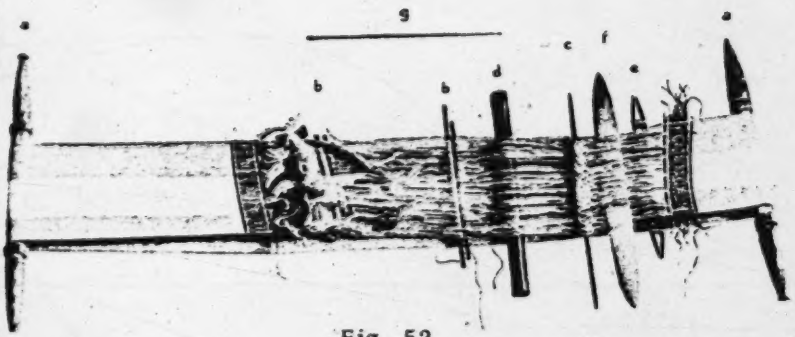

Fig. 53.
Loom (R.-J.-M. 4035, Joest Coll.); 1.40 meters long.

/169 cont./
293 umbrellas (Ethn., I, p. 89) (4). On the other hand, fans are also

4. [O'Ferrall, section "A Club-House"; Coombe, p. 188.]

found on the Reef Islands, as well as on Vanikoro, and they are very similar to the ones on Nitendi (Ethn., I, p. 89) (5). The

5. [Coombe, plate accompanying p. 211; Lennier, Pl. II.]

bags that usually hang over the left shoulder (cf. Ethn., I, p. 88)
293 are thrust into the front of the belt on Nukapu (6); often they also
915

6. [Coombe, plate accompanying p. 207. See also the man standing at the tip of the boat in Ethn., I, p. 108, Fig. 40 (on its origin, see above, p. 10, footnote 2). These are forms like those shown in Ethn., I, p. 121, Fig. 50, Nos, 5, 6, 8-10, and bags with handles of the structure shown in Ethn., I, p. 121, Fig. 50, No. 7.]

hang down over the chest (7). Similar types seem to occur

7. [For Nitendi, cf. Speiser, Südsee, Ill. 93, lower right; for Utupua, Ethn., I, p. 93, Fig. 22; for Vanikoro, F. de Tolna, Chez les Cannibales, p. 270.]

throughout the entire group (8).

8. [Bags like the ones in Ethn., I,

/169 cont./ [Bags like the ones in Ethn., I,
293
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p. 122, Fig. 51, for example, from Nukapu, are clearly recognizable in the original photograph in Coombe, plate accompanying p. 211, top illustration, along with a similar single-meshed bag plaited out of coconut leaves. This latter form, together with a specimen as in Ethn., I, p. 121, Fig. 50, No. 2, seems to be found also on Vanikoro (No. 3955 of the photographic collection of the R.-J.-M., taken by J.W. Beattie; see also Lennier, Pl. IV). For bags as in Ethn., I, pp. 126 f., Figs. 55 and 56, from Vanikoro, see, for example, Lennier, Pl. I. -- Moreover, the variations of the bag forms illustrated in Ethn., I, p. 121, Fig. 50, Nos. 1-6, are not exhausted either by these illustrations or by Graebner's text, pp. 119 f. Of the type shown in Fig. 50, Nos. 1-4, for example, there are bags whose four handles are plaited in pairs at the top (R.-J.-M. 3856) and some whose bottoms are plaited in double mesh and feathered (R.-J.-M. 3880). In the type shown in Fig. 50, Nos. 5 and 6, the handles sometimes consist of two braids plaited together at several points (R.-J.-M. 3916, 3918); the fringe hanging down from the handles is partly plaited into braids (R.-J.-M. 3903), and the edges are formed in various ways, in part unscalloped binding (for example, R.-J.-M. 3912), in part edges similar to the type in Fig. 57 (R.-J.-M. 3916), and in part lacking any binding (R.-J.-M. 3901).]

/178 cont./

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[262]

Besides the food bowls (3) shown in Ethn., I, p. 95, Fig.

3. [They are used to serve vegetable foods, for example, on the Reef Islands, one made of breadfruit and coconut pap (Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 108).]

24 /Fig. 17 appears here/, fish-shaped bowls are to be mentioned (cf. Fig. 18). They are carefully carved out of soft wood and

[285]

[Fig. 17.] Basket made out of coconut leaf strips (Kgl. Ethn. Mus., Dresden, 32864, Speiser Coll.); ca. 1/9 natural size.

well polished (4). The tail of the fish may be vertical or

4. In part, like other bowl forms (for example, the double bowl, R.-J.-M. 28378), they have been given a dark finish, which, contrary to Graebner's conjecture in Ethn., I, p. 95, footnote 5, is not a patina resulting from use.]

horizontal. [A peculiar double bowl recently acquired by the R.-J.-Museum, in the style of the form shown in Ethn., I, p. 95, Fig. 24, Nos. 2 and 3, may be seen in Fig. 19 (5). An ordinary

415

5. [The illustration clearly shows the

/178 cont./

●415

noteworthy spouts on the notched handles of the bowl, as are characteristic for the entire type (also for Ethn., I, p. 75, Fig. 24, No. 1), but were not pointed out by Graebner. It looks as though two forms (one with notched handle -- cf. also Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 156, No. 3 -- another with spout) had been combined. A related, yet unique form is represented by Ethn., I, p. 95, Fig. 24 (the illustration is unfortunately imperfect); here the triangular handles are notched and set off from the bowl, but there is a slight groove on the upper side from the inner edge of the bowl to about the middle of the handle.]

oval wooden bowl, without any decoration and without handles, /179/ seems to be used in the making of arm rings (1). There

1. [Speiser, Südsee, Ill. 92. See also the oval wooden bowl with four short feet in Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 156, No. 9.]

are some very bizarre bowls, as in Fig. 20, which could hardly be put to practical use. They may be /Figs. 18, 19 and 20 appear here/ adaptations of some European object (spoon); in any case, I was never able to find out what these objects were used for. A similar form is found in the museum in Hâvre as a dance club (Fig. 56) (2).

[111]

2. [In this connection, cf. also the following article.]

ooo

/180/ As spoons, besides the form shown in Ethn., I,

[TEXT CONTINUES ON P.61--analyst]

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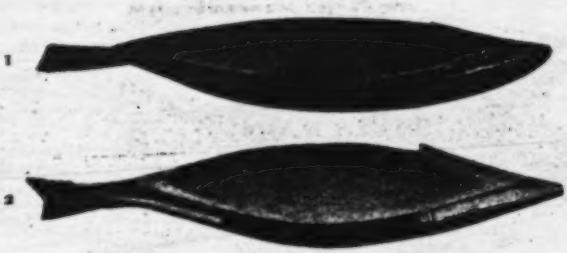

Fig. 18. Fish-shaped wooden food bowls (Ba V 1898 and 1899); 48 and 49 cm. long.

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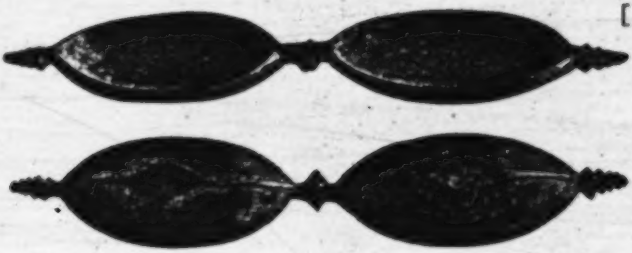

[Fig. 19.] Double bowl of wood, seen from above and below (R.-J.-M. 28348, Oldman Coll., gift of the Museum Society); 84 cm. long.

Fig. 20. Bowl-shaped utensil, use unknown (Ba V 1902), made of light wood, partly painted black; ca. 1/6 natural size.

/180 cont./

412 tortoise-shell knife shaped like a paper knife (Fig. 22). /Fig. 21 and 22 appear here./

A large mortar, about 21 cm. high (Basel V (1862) [of [531] the form shown in Ethn., I, p. 102, Fig. 32, which on the outside, along the rim, has a simple incised serrated band, and the ring encircling it above the foot is shaped like a star through [352] notching,] is supposed to have been used to pound food for toothless old men.

396 I no longer saw the lime boxes of bamboo as in Ethn., I, 531 p. 102, Fig. 31, No. 6 (4). The pestles for the betel mortars

4. [The principal decoration of these lime boxes, the division into square fields with rhomboids at the intersections, is repeatedly documented for Santa Cruz (cf., for example, Ethn., I, p. 111, Fig. 42, No. 2, and the dance clubs, p. 133, Fig. 58, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12; in Dr. Speiser's collection the same motif is found on bark cloth). The designation of its origin is thus certain.

[412] are often made of Tridacna (Basel V 1860) [and are cylindrical, except that they taper slightly at the butt end (5)].

5. [From Dr. Speiser's collection the R.-J.-Museum also acquired a flat, roundish nut box with a carved wooden [415] stopper (Fig. 23), which he does not [177] regard as anything original. According to him similar nut boxes are sometimes used by Europeans and natives of the New Hebrides as match boxes. All the same, the box is so well made and has a stopper so typical for Santa Cruz that it deserves to be illustrated and will perhaps lead to further investigation of the matter. --

/180 cont./

415 Water vessels of coconut shells in nets, as in Ethn., I, p. 97, Fig. 27, may be seen hanging in a boat of the Reef Islanders (ibid., p. 108, Fig. 40). Lennier, Cat., p. VII, mentions them for Vanikoro.]

352 /181/ The headrests (1) also very often serve as support

1. [Ethn., I, pp. 96 ff. The form shown there in Fig. 28 is not documented elsewhere in the literature, but it may be regarded as belonging to Nitendi because of the white coloring of the specimen in connection with the shape of the ends (cf. Fig. 28, No. 1). The specimens illustrated in Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 164, Nos. 1 and 2, are also noteworthy; the first one definitely belongs to Santa Cruz because of the leg form of one of the feet (cf. below, p. 69 , footnote 2).]

[516] for the knees while squatting in the men's house. The form shown in Ethn., I, p. 98, Fig. 19, No. 2, has further developed into that of our Fig. 24, No. 1. A headrest 111 centimeters long [of /Figs. 23 and 24 appear here/ /182/ the type represented by Ethn., I, p. 27, Fig. 28, No. 1] (Fig. 24, No. 2) may be regarded as a double bed (1). A headrest from Vanikoro with

[text continues on P. 66--Analyst]

1. [The fact that the center section between the two added triangles is only 20 centimeters long argues against its actual use as a double headrest.]

Fig. 23.

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[Fig. 23.] Nut box (R.-J.-M. 29420, Speiser Coll.), flat with incised lines and wooden stopper; 5.7 cm. high.

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Fig. 24. Headrests. 1 and 2 from Nitendi (Ba V 1907 and 1910), 1/3 & 1/10 natural size; 3 from Vanikoro Mus. d'Hist. nat. in Hâvre), ca. 1/5 natural size; [4] allegedly from "Neubriden" /New Hebrides/ (Mus. f. Völkerk., Leipzig, Hübsch Coll.),

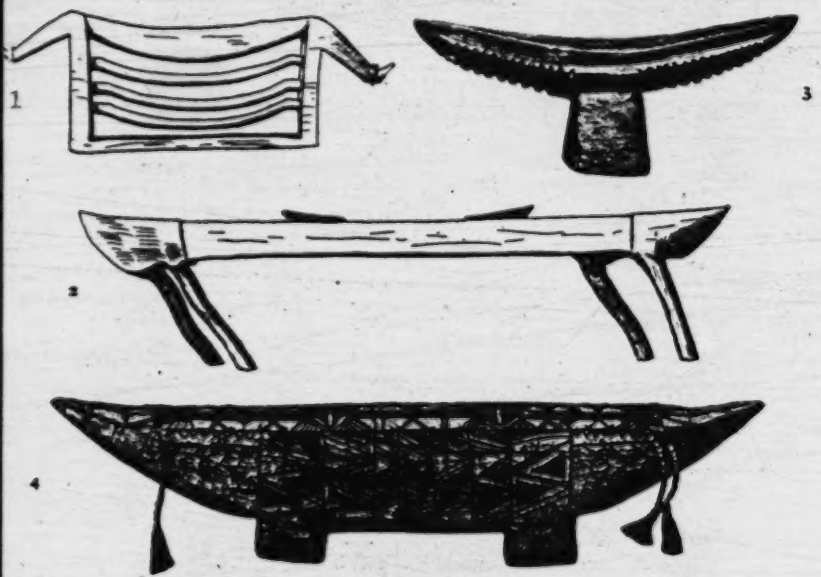

Fig. 24.

painted red and black on a white background, with pendants of Coix fruits, 40 cm. long.

/184 cont./
251 supply, which has undergone a kind of process of fermentation,
262 is greedily consumed (1).]

1. [O'Ferrall, section "Matema." Coombe, pp. 204 f.]

262 As far as I know, the inhabitants of Nitendi do not use sago, but the Reef Islanders do. They spend a few months of
166 each year in Nitendi, where, for example, in Carlisle Bay, they have acquired land and /185/ founded a colony. There they ob-
251 tain sago (1), which they store in plaited cylinders three meters
[215]

1. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 301.]

long and about 40 centimeters in diameter. These /Fig. 27 appears here/ tubes are hung in the men's house under the ridge beam. The plaiting is very simple (Fig. 28).

231 [Half-wild pigs are kept. Stone /Fig. 28 appears here/
[351] walls around the villages and plantings serve to keep them away.
[269] After a meal the natives take the leftovers into the bush and call the pigs, who recognize their master's voice perfectly. Sometimes an ear ring, or nowadays a piece of red cloth, are put in the ears of the pigs (2).]

2. [O'Ferrall, section "Headmen." Strange pigs that get into the plantings may be killed and consumed.]

Fishing and Hunting

226 Fishing is exclusively men's work, as is the making of
462 nets (3). Fishing has been highly perfected, and nets are made
227 [Text continues on p. 93--Analyst]

3. [See below, pp. 99 f.]